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NOTES OF CASES.

LIFE INSURANCE—INTEREST.—The necessity of insurable interest in the life of another person to sustain a life policy is held, in *Union Fraternal League v. Walton* (Ga.), 46 L. R. A. 424, to be inapplicable where a person lawfully procures insurance upon his own life for the benefit of another person, and does so at his own expense.

COMMON CARRIERS—EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.—The rule that a common carrier cannot grant exclusive privileges to its patrons is held, in *Kates v. Atlanta Baggage & Cab Co.* (Ga.), 46 L. R. A. 431, not to preclude a railroad company from discriminating between persons in respect to facilities for entering trains to solicit transportation of passengers and baggage, or the use of a portion of its baggage room.

MASTER AND SERVANT—FELLOW-SERVANTS.—That a conductor is a fellow servant with a brakeman and other servants on a train, and not a vice principal, is decided in *Jackson v. Norfolk & W. R. Co.* (W. Va.), 46 L. R. A. 337, and *Norfolk & W. R. Co. v. Swaine* (Va.), 46 L. R. A. 359. With these cases is a note collecting the other authorities on the question.

STREET RAILWAYS—WORK OF "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT."—A system of street railways over some of which both freight and passengers are carried and cars from lines running to other towns are run is held, in *Oren v. Pingree* (Mich.), 46 L. R. A. 407, to constitute a work of internal improvement within the meaning of the Michigan Constitution, which forbids the State to be interested in such works.

FORGERY—UNSTAMPED INSTRUMENT.—The want of an internal revenue stamp, which the Federal law requires in order to make an instrument valid, is held, in *Thomas v. State* (Tex.), 46 L. R. A. 454, insufficient to relieve one who forges such unstamped instruments from liability for the crime. With this case is a note on the want of an internal revenue stamp upon an instrument requiring a stamp, as affecting a criminal prosecution.

INJUNCTION—HOUSE OF ILL FAME.—The power of a court of equity to abate a house of ill fame as a nuisance is upheld in *Weakley v. Page* (Tenn.), 46 L. R. A. 552, when suit is brought by a person specially injured, and the inmates are very noisy and boisterous and guilty of indecent exposure of person within view of adjoining houses, causing great deterioration of the rental value and of the proper enjoyment and occupation of the neighboring property.

WATER COMPANY—LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO FURNISH WATER.—The breach by a water company of a contract to supply a city with water sufficient to protect its inhabitants against loss is held, in *Gorrell v. Greensboro Water Supply*

Co. (N. C.), 46 L. R. A. 513, to entitle a citizen whose property is burned in consequence thereof to sue as a party in interest.

This decision is opposed by the great weight of authority, but the opinion by Clark, J., is most plausible. See editor's note to 29 Am. St. Rep. 863.

STREET RAILWAYS.—The mistake of a street car conductor in punching a transfer ticket so as wrongly to indicate the hour of its issuance is held, in *O' Rouke v. Citizens' St. R. Co.* (Tenn.), 46 L. R. A. 614, insufficient to defeat the right of passage thereon; and the passenger is not bound by an unreasonable condition printed on the transfer, requiring him to examine the date, time, and direction, and that he pay his fare in case of dispute, and then apply at the company's office for reimbursement.

CARRIERS—INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—A carrier transporting for hire a package containing spirituous liquors, and whose only undertaking is to carry and deliver the goods to the consignee, is held, in *Southern Express Co. v. State* (Ga.), 46 L. R. A. 417, not to be guilty of violating a statute in force at the place of delivery, making it unlawful to sell or furnish such liquors, directly or indirectly, by any device whatever. The case has a note reviewing the authorities on the liability of a carrier for transporting intoxicating liquors.

WASTE—LIFE TENANT.—The removal by the owner of a life estate of a large dwelling house which was expensive when erected, but which, by reason of railroads and factories around it, has become absolutely undesirable as a residence and incapable of any use as business property, is held, in *Melms v. Pabst Brewing Co.* (Wis.), 46 L. R. A. 478, not to constitute actionable waste as against the reversioner, when no contractual relations exist with him and the removal of the building largely enhances the value of the property for business purposes.

TRADEMARKS—ASSIGNABILITY IN BANKRUPTCY.—A trademark which is not strictly personal, such as the words "King Bee" as applied to manufactured tobacco, is held, in *Sarrazin v. Irby Cigar & Tobacco Co.* (C. C. App. 5th C.), 46 L. R. A. 541, to be transferred by an assignment of all the owner's property for the benefit of creditors under a State insolvency law, although the trademark is registered in the United States patent office. With this case will be found a note showing the other authorities on the transfer of a trademark by bankruptcy or insolvency assignment.

PARTNERSHIP—EXECUTION AGAINST INDIVIDUAL PARTNER.—A levy on specific property of a partnership as that of an individual partner is held, in *Skavdale v. Moyer* (Wash.), 46 L. R. A. 481, to constitute a conversion, and not to be justified by a statute authorizing a sheriff to take possession of partnership property and sell the interest of a partner therein, since this gives him custody only for the purpose of selling the partner's interest, to be shown on an accounting. An extensive note to this case presents the numerous and slightly conflicting authorities as to a levy on partnership property for the debt of a partner.